

SUPERFUND RESPONSE ACTION PRIORITY PANEL REVIEW FORM**Date Form Completed:** 10/21/14**General Site Information**

Region:	Region 1	City:	Durham	State:	Connecticut
CERCLIS EPA ID:	CTD001452093	CERCLIS Site Name:	Durham Meadows Superfund Site		
NPL Status: (P/F/D)	F	Year Listed to NPL:	1989		

Brief Site Description: *(Site Type, Current and Future Land Use, General Site Contaminant and Media Info, Site Area and Location information.)*

The Durham Meadows Superfund Site ("Site") includes an area of groundwater contamination generally centered on Main Street. The Site is centered around the former location of Merriam Manufacturing Company, Inc. (MMC) at 281 Main Street, and the Durham Manufacturing Company (DMC), a currently operating manufacturing facility located at 201 Main Street. Both companies manufactured metal cabinets, boxes and other items. The companies' past disposal of wastewater in lagoons or sludge drying beds, spills at both facilities, and inadequate drum storage practices at MMC, among other things, contributed to the contamination at each facility and in the overall area of groundwater surrounding both facilities. Contamination from volatile organic compounds (VOCs) has been detected in soil and groundwater on both industrial properties, as well as in residential drinking water wells surrounding the MMC and DMC properties.

VOC contamination was detected in potable water wells at the Site in the early 1980s, and since 1982, the PRPs and/or CT DEEP have been monitoring and maintaining carbon filter systems on approximately 38-40 potable well locations within the Site area. Recent detections in November 2013 indicate the groundwater contamination is slowly migrating downgradient along a large fault line and contaminating additional potable wells. Combined with the ongoing discovery of emerging contaminants (e.g., 1,4-dioxane), as well as the lowering of certain VOC action levels over time, this has elevated the total number of potable well locations requiring carbon filters in the past year to approximately 50 wells serving 54 locations. Of these locations, bottled water is provided to approximately 10 residences due to 1,4-dioxane contamination above state standards, and approximately 12 homes are fitted with UV lamps to address persistent bacteria problems. Air strippers are fitted on two of the potable wells also undergoing carbon filtering (one residential, one commercial) due to the high levels of VOCs (up to 2,500 ppb TCE in the residential well). Approximately 17 additional homes are also sampled on a regular basis due to persistent detections below MCLs/action levels.

The 2005 ROD remedy for the Site addresses risks at multiple areas, including the MMC Study Area, the DMC Study Area, and the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area. **This funding request focuses exclusively on the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area, specifically the portion of the remedy that requires implementation of an alternate water supply via connection from the City of Middletown Water Distribution System (water line).** The water line is needed to address potential human health risk via ingestion of contaminated groundwater. The ROD provides for the interim remedy of continued monitoring and filtration of impacted wells until the water line is implemented. The ROD also describes the determination that cleaning up bedrock groundwater is technically impracticable. A TI Waiver applies to bedrock groundwater in this area.

With the exception of a small Town-owned public water system to the south of the Site, and other small systems serving condominium complexes and schools, there is no source of public water in the Town of Durham. The Town-owned system consists of two wells and is limited to a combined withdrawal of 50,000 gallons per day because the system does not have a water diversion permit. The system currently serves approximately 33 structures and does not have the capacity to service the impacted Superfund Site area. There are no sewers within the Town of Durham; all locations are served by septic systems.

The City of Middletown is located directly north of the Town of Durham, and is the closest viable source of enough public water to serve the impacted area. The distance between the southernmost location of Middletown public water and the beginning of the proposed Durham service area is approximately 1.5 miles. The next closest source of abundant public water is the South Central Regional Water Authority, which is located approximately 7.5 miles to the south. The Town-owned system's supply wells are located directly downgradient of the Site contamination. In late 2013, EPA/CT DEEP discovered that contamination was migrating closer to the wells. The agencies also expect that public water service to the Superfund Site area may also exacerbate plume migration since all structures within the Town are on septic systems. In addition, the Town's diversion permit waiver expires in October 2018, and CT DEEP has indicated that this waiver will not be extended or re-approved. The Town currently has no other source of water for its system. Therefore, the water line design is currently being modified to include connection of public water to the Town's system. Piping and structure connections, however, will only be conducted in areas considered to be impacted by the Site; construction and/or improvements will not occur in the portion of the Town's water system that is not impacted by the Site. (Not all structures within the Town's water system service area are connected to public water; 5 homes require connection and well abandonment, and 2 homes require well abandonment only.)

Provision of public water is not expected to change the general land use within the town. Zoning requirements will remain as is, and the water line design does NOT provide for future development opportunities.

General Project Information

Type of Action:	Remedial	Site Charging SSID:	01D5
Operable Unit:	NA	CERCLIS Action RAT Code:	RA002
Is this the final action for the site that will result in a site construction completion?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Will implementation of this action result in the Environmental Indicator for Human Exposure being brought under control?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Response Action Summary

Describe briefly site activities conducted in the past or currently underway:

The ROD was issued in 2005. The 2005 ROD remedy for the Site addresses risks at multiple areas, including the MMC Study Area, the DMC Study Area, and the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area. In July 2013, EPA completed fund-lead RA (soil excavation & off-site disposal) at the MMC Study Area. The Region will be coming back to the Panel in the future for the implementation of the soil excavation and off-site disposal remedy that was chosen for the DMC Study Area. DMC will continue to implement a sub-slab depressurization system to address vapor intrusion risks at their facility, as well as continue interim monitoring and filtration at certain impacted residences and conduct post-excavation groundwater monitoring. Efforts to further delineate areas posing potential unacceptable indoor air risks in the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area are ongoing.

The remedy selected for the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area to address the risk from ingestion of contaminated groundwater is the extension of an alternate water supply from the City of Middletown to the Superfund Site area. The water line is to serve homes that are currently, and that could become, impacted by Site-related groundwater contamination. Approximately 110 total structures within the service area will be connected to the water supply with approximately 4.5 miles of piping total.

Post-ROD, the State of Connecticut provided funding to the Town of Durham to conduct an environmental impact evaluation and a feasibility study for the implementation of this water line, with the additional consideration to extend the water line to eight potential areas outside of the Superfund Site that are impacted by pollutants and/or

issues unrelated to the Superfund Site contamination. EPA worked with the Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection (CT DEEP), the Connecticut Department of Public Health (CT DPH), the City of Middletown and the Town of Durham to ensure that all parties concurred with and approved the water line extension and to determine that the City of Middletown had enough current and future supply to provide safe yield to all nine potential service areas for both potable water and fire protection. Note that EPA has no authority over any of these entities to require the water line connection, so cooperation with and approval from all entities is required in order for the project to move forward. EPA retained a facilitator in 2011 to help work through design and other related issues, and this facilitator continues to work with the group.

EPA began design of the water line for the Superfund Site area in late 2012. The aforementioned group has already reviewed 30% and 60% design documents, and will review 90% design documents when received (anticipated delivery November 2014). Additional design work is being planned for new areas where Site contamination has expanded into the area partially served by the Town's small public water system. The water line design will provide for piping and structure connections to address areas considered to be part of the Superfund Site. The water line design will also provide for connection of the water main extension to the Town's water system in order to replace the current source of water (wells immediately downgradient of Site contamination) with the Middletown water, however, the design will not provide for any improvements or construction within the Town's water system apart from the small area that is now part of the Site.

EPA currently anticipates that the 90% design package will be submitted in November 2014.

As part of the water line remedy, all potable wells will be abandoned (if possible, with permission from the landowners), and the agencies are working with the Town of Durham to draft an Ordinance that will prohibit the use of groundwater in the Site area.

The facilitator is working with the City of Middletown and the Town of Durham on municipal agreements for the sale of water and O&M of the system.

Exemption 5 - DP

The construction of these extensions would occur after the water line to the Superfund Site area is complete. No EPA funding will be used for RD/RA to areas outside of the Superfund Site area.

Specifically identify the discrete activities and site areas to be considered by this panel evaluation:

Construction of a water main extension from the City of Middletown's water distribution system to the Durham Meadows Superfund Site area. This work includes:

- improvements to an existing Middletown pumping station;
- construction of 1 million gallon concrete water tank in Middletown, and associated access road;
- construction of the water main piping from the Middletown water tank to and within the Site areas;
- water service connection to all buildings within the Superfund Site area;
- water service connection of the main to the Town of Durham's system (main line only);
- well abandonment at all buildings within the Superfund Site area;
- pavement replacement along state highway and town roads; and
- all related appurtenances and other items (valves, fittings, valve vaults, excavation and disposal of all materials, disposal of some contaminated material, erosion & sedimentation control, police detail).

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The City of Middletown and/or the Town of Durham will provide all O&M of the system once construction is complete.

As noted, the agencies are working with the Town of Durham to draft an Ordinance that prohibits the use of groundwater in the Site area. It is not anticipated that any federal funding will be required to implement this Ordinance.

Briefly describe additional work remaining at the site for construction completion after completion of discrete activities being ranked:

DMC Study Area: EPA is currently in the process of designing the soil excavation and off-site disposal remedy and will eventually request RA funds to implement this remedy. DMC will conduct post-excavation groundwater monitoring after the soil excavation RA is complete. DMC has also installed a sub-slab depressurization system to address vapor intrusion risks at their facility and will continue to operate this system.

Site-wide Groundwater Study Area: efforts to further delineate areas posing potential unacceptable indoor air risks in the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area are ongoing. Most contaminated groundwater is also located in bedrock wells ranging from 100-400+ feet deep, so vapor intrusion via bedrock groundwater is not a primary concern. EPA installed a limited number of shallow wells throughout the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area. Many of these wells did not produce water consistently, but a few have TCE that exceeds risk-based standards for vapor intrusion. It is estimated that more than half of the houses within the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area have soil floors in basement and crawl space areas. Indoor air and sub-slab sampling has produced highly variable results, and additional sampling is required.

Response Action Cost

Total Cost of Proposed Response Action:

(\$ amount should represent total funding need for new RA funding from national allowance above and beyond those funds anticipated to be utilized through special accounts or State Superfund Contracts.)

Approximately \$20 million for the alternative water supply to the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area ONLY, based on pending 90% design.

Source of Proposed Response Action Cost Amount:

(ROD, 30%, 60%, 90% RD, Contract Bid, USACE estimate, etc...)

Pending 90% design package (AECOM, EPA contractor).

Breakout of Total Action Cost Planned Annual Need by Fiscal Year:

(If the estimated cost of the response action exceeds \$10 million, please provide multiple funding scenarios for fiscal year needs; general planned annual need scenario, maximum funding scenario, and minimum funding scenario.)

It's anticipated that the work will be conducted over two field seasons. If funding is provided in early FY15, bidding and other prep work should allow for construction in calendar years 2016 and 2017, with some initial construction possibly occurring in calendar year 2015. **Exemption 5 - DP**

Other information or assumptions associated with cost estimates?

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Based on pending 90% design for most of the service area.

Readiness Criteria

1. Date State Superfund Contract or State Cooperative Agreement will be signed (Month)?

SSC may be signed in early 2015 depending on funding issues (see below). It is expected that the state may not sign the SSC until they have received a funding commitment from their bond commission.

2. If Non-Time Critical, is State cost sharing (provide details)?

The State of Connecticut intends to provide its 10% cost share, and plans to request their share from the bond commission during the next legislative session (January-June 2015). In addition, the State will be requesting funding to design and construct water line extensions to certain of the other areas surrounding the Superfund Site.

3. If Remedial Action, when will Remedial Design be 95% complete?

90% complete in November 2014.

4. When will Region be able to obligate money to the site?

Pending resolution of funding issues and SSC, Spring-Summer 2015.

5. Estimate when on-site construction activities will begin:

Possibly Summer/Fall 2015.

6. Has CERCLIS been updated to consistently reflect project cost/readiness information?

Yes.

Site/Project Name:

Durham Meadows Superfund Site (Site-wide Groundwater Study Area, alternative water supply extension ONLY)

Criteria #1 - RISKS TO HUMAN POPULATION EXPOSED (Weight Factor = 5)

Describe the exposure scenario(s) driving the risk and remedy. Include risk and exposure information on current/future use, on-site/off-site, media, exposure route, and receptors:

Principal threats in untreated groundwater in the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area present an unacceptable risk to current and future residents via ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation. For the current resident using untreated groundwater as household water, carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic risks exceeded the EPA acceptable risk range and/or a target organ HI 35 of the private wells. The cumulative carcinogenic risks range from 2×10^{-4} to 3×10^{-2} and the target organ HIs range from 2 to 900. The exceedances were due primarily to the presence of benzene, 1,2-dichloroethene, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,4-dioxane, methylene chloride, tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene, vinyl chloride, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, pentachlorophenol, arsenic, and vanadium in bedrock groundwater used for potable purposes.

For the future resident using untreated groundwater as household water, the cumulative carcinogenic risk was 4×10^{-2} and the target organ HI was 900. The exceedances were due primarily to the presence of benzene, 1,2-dichloroethene, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,4-dioxane, methylene chloride, tetrachloroethene,

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trichloroethene, vinyl chloride, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, pentachlorophenol, arsenic, mercury, and vanadium in bedrock groundwater used for potable purposes.

A similar unacceptable risk is posed by ingestion and dermal contact from the DMC potable well to current and future commercial workers.

Estimate the number of people reasonably anticipated to be exposed in the absence of any future EPA action for each medium for the following time frames:

<u>MEDIUM</u>	<u><2yrs</u>	<u><10yrs</u>	<u>>10yrs</u>
Groundwater	150 Assumes 3 people/home x 50 homes (wells with filters, not accounting for fact that 5 of these properties are commercial – small businesses + one moderately large factory)	330 Assumes 3 people/home x 110 structures.	412 Assumes 25% increase in plume from <10yrs assumption.

Discuss the likelihood that the above exposures will occur:

The likelihood that the above exposures will occur is moderate, and grows with time. Exposure assumption does not consider well filtration, which is occurring. In the last 10 years, however, 10 locations have been placed on bottled water due to the presence of 1,4-dioxane (a contaminant that is not effectively removed by carbon filters). Additionally, two potable wells require pre-treatment via air bubbler/stripper due to the high levels of VOCs, and approximately 12 homes have UV lamps to address persistent bacteria problems.

Other Risk/Exposure Information?

Among the list of contaminants listed above, the primary contaminant at the Site is TCE, detected at up to 2,500 ppb in bedrock potable wells. Potable wells range from 100-400+ feet deep. Shallow groundwater has only been observed in a few locations, and there are no shallow potable wells at the Site, however, TCE has been detected up to 66,000 ppb in overburden groundwater monitoring wells at the DMC Study Area. Numerous VOC breakdown products are of concern, especially vinyl chloride, the action level of which CT DPH recently lowered to 0.5 ppb. As previously noted, it appears the groundwater contamination is slowly migrating, and the agencies expect it may eventually reach the source of water for the Town's small public water system. Some contaminants are not effectively captured by the carbon filters and require additional forms of treatment, or in a growing number of cases, provision of bottled water for drinking.

Currently, 50 wells serving 54 locations are on filters; CT DEEP arranges for filters/monitoring at 26 wells, and the PRP for 24 wells. Of these locations, two have air bubbler/stripper pre-treatment due to especially high VOC levels, 12 locations have UV units due to persistent bacteria, and 10 locations are being provided with bottled water for drinking water use due to 1,4-dioxane. An additional 17 homes are being monitored regularly due to persistent VOC detections below MCLs. **Exemption 5 - AWP, AC**

Occasional problems gaining access to residential homes for monitoring and filter changeout also raises the possibility of added risk.

Site/Project Name:

Durham Meadows Superfund Site (Site-wide Groundwater Study Area, alternative water supply extension ONLY)

Criteria #2 – SITE/CONTAMINANT STABILITY (Weight Factor = 5)

Describe the means/likelihood that contamination could impact other areas/media given current containment:

The likelihood that contamination could impact other areas is high given that the contamination appears to be migrating downgradient along a fault line. As previously discussed, the agencies expect this contamination may eventually reach the source of water for the Town's small public water system.

Regarding potential impact to other media, contaminants have required that some locations have bottled water for drinking, but contaminant levels do not currently pose a risk from use of filtered water for bathing or via inhalation during bathing and household use. Most contaminated groundwater is also located in bedrock wells ranging from 100-400+ feet deep, so vapor intrusion via bedrock groundwater is not a primary concern.

Are the contaminants contained in engineered structure(s) that currently prevents migration of contaminants? Is this structure sound and likely to maintain its integrity?

No.

Are the contaminants in a physical form that limits the potential to migrate from the site? Is this physical condition reversible or permanent?

No.

Are there institutional physical controls that currently prevent exposure to contamination? How reliable is it estimated to be?

None, except for the carbon filters. Carbon filters are generally reliable, but as previously noted, some homes now require bottled water and/or air strippers and UV lamps. Breakdown products, emerging contaminants, and some problems with PRP monitoring/maintenance decrease expected reliability of these measures.

The agencies are currently working with the Town on a draft ordinance to prohibit groundwater use. This ordinance would be implemented after public water is available.

Other information on site/contaminant stability?

As previously noted, the groundwater plume appears to be slowly migrating, and breakdown products are of concern.

Site/Project Name:

Durham Meadows Superfund Site (Site-wide Groundwater Study Area, alternative water supply extension ONLY)

Criteria #3 – CONTAMINANT CHARACTERISTICS (Weight Factor = 3)

(Concentration, toxicity, and volume or area contaminated above health based levels)

List Principle Contaminants (Please provide average and high concentrations.):

(Provide upper end concentration (e.g. 95% upper confidence level for the mean, as is used in a risk assessment, or maximum value [assuming it is not a true outlier], along with a measure of how values are distributed {e.g. standard deviation} or a central tendency values [e.g., average].)

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>*Media</u>	<u>**Concentrations (all in ppb, maximum values)</u>
Benzene	GW	5
1,2-Dichloroethene	GW	740

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Cis-1,2-dichloroethene	GW	640
1,2-Dichloroethane	GW	0.8
1,4-Dioxane	GW	34
Methylene Chloride	GW	51
Tetrachloroethene	GW	210
Trichloroethene	GW	2,500
Vinyl Chloride	GW	18
Benzo(a)anthracene	GW	1
Benzo(a)pyrene	GW	1
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	GW	1
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	GW	7
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	GW	1
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	GW	1
Pentachlorophenol	GW	28
Arsenic	GW	25
Mercury	GW	4.2
Vanadium	GW	34.5

(*Media: AR – Air, SL – Soil, ST – Sediment, GW – Groundwater, SW – Surface Water)

(*Concentrations: Provide concentration measure used in the risk assessment and Record of Decision as the basis for the remedy.)

Describe the characteristics of the contaminant with regards to its inherent toxicity and the significance of the concentrations and amount of the contaminant to site risk. *(Please include the clean up level of the contaminants discussed.)*

Current and future residential exposure via ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation are the exposure pathways for the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area. (A similar unacceptable risk is posed by ingestion and dermal contact from the DMC potable well to current and future commercial workers.) For the current resident using untreated groundwater as household water, at the time of the ROD, carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic risks exceeded EPA's risk range and/or target organ HI for 35 separate private wells. Cumulative carcinogenic risks range from 2×10^{-4} to 3×10^{-2} and the target organ HIs range from 2 to 900. Cumulative risks to future residents were higher.

As outlined in the ROD, a technical impracticability (TI) waiver applies to bedrock groundwater. Although the ROD establishes Interim Cleanup Levels (based on MCLs, MCLGs, more stringent State cleanup levels, and/or risk-based levels), these levels will not be achieved. The water line and institutional controls will provide long-term protectiveness for this component of the remedy.

Describe any additional information on contaminant concentrations which could provide a better context for the distribution, amount, and/or extent of site contamination. *(e.g. frequency of detection/outlier concentrations, exposure point concentrations, maximum or average concentration values, etc.....)*

In late 2013, TCE was discovered in additional downgradient wells (at levels ranging up to 560 ppb) in an area partially served by the Town's small public water system. The area impacted by the Superfund Site will be

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expanded to include these wells and surrounding structures. As previously described, the wells serving as the source of the Town's small public water system are also located downgradient of the current contaminated plume. While these wells are not currently contaminated, it is the agencies' expectation that they may eventually become contaminated if they continue to be used. The water line design will include connection of the water line extension to the water main for the Town's water system. The water line design will only include connection of structures within the area currently impacted by the Site (a small portion of the area partially served by the Town's water system).

Other information on contaminant characteristics?

No.

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Criteria #4 – THREAT TO SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENT (Weight Factor = 3) <i>(Endangered species or their critical habitats, sensitive environmental areas.)</i>	
Describe any observed or predicted adverse impacts on ecological receptors including their ecological significance, the likelihood of impacts occurring, and the estimated size of impacted area:	
<p>No ecological receptors are expected to experience significant, long-term risk from Site-related contaminants, and there is no actionable ecological risk associated with the Site. This is true for the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area, as well as the entire Durham Meadows Superfund Site.</p> <p>There are wetlands that may be impacted during construction of the water line extension. EPA will minimize potential harm and avoid adverse effects to wetland areas to the extent practical during construction.</p>	
Would natural recovery occur if no action was taken? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, estimate how long this would take.	
Not applicable.	
Other information on threat to significant environment?	
Not applicable.	
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Criteria #5 – PROGRAMMATIC CONSIDERATIONS (Weight Factor = 4) <i>(Innovative technologies, state/community acceptance, environmental justice, redevelopment, construction completion, economic redevelopment.)</i>	
Describe the degree to which the community accepts the response action.	
<p>Town of Durham officials are highly supportive of the water line extension, have actively participated in group and community meetings for many years, and meet frequently with EPA and the other agencies regarding this project.</p> <p>Exemption 5 - DP</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>	
<p>The City of Middletown, the source of water for this project, has also been and continues to be highly supportive of this project, and actively participates in group meetings.</p> <p>The residential community is somewhat divided regarding the water line extension component of the response action. Most of the community, including residents both inside and outside the impacted area, are supportive of the</p>	

water line extension. Certain residents in the impacted area, however, do not support the water line extension, mainly because they do not want to pay a monthly bill for the water they use. At this time, approximately 6 locations within the proposed service area have refused to allow access to their homes and yards for design purposes.

While current residents in the impacted area currently perceive their well water as "free," note that homes impacted by the MMC Study Area are currently monitored/filtered by CT DEEP and homes impacted by the DMC Study Area are monitored/filtered by DMC. CT DEEP has stated they will not continue this service, or any other investigative monitoring, within the water line service area once public water is available, and has indicated that DMC should also be granted a waiver from continuing this service. For many locations, the cost of filtering/monitoring will likely be equal to or higher than the cost of public water.

Describe the degree to which the State accepts the response action.

The State concurred with the remedy selected for the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area when the ROD was issued and fully supports progressing with the remedy as currently outlined. The State further provided a grant to the Town of Durham to investigate the feasibility of extending public water from the City of Middletown, not only to address the Superfund Site, but also to address other areas outside of the Superfund Site with separate potable water issues. The State is currently working to issue a drinking water order to the Town of Durham to address certain of the areas outside of the Superfund Site and intends to help the Town to fund design/construction of water line extension to these areas.

CT DEEP is highly involved in group meetings and review of water line design materials. In addition to the CT DEEP, CT DPH has also been heavily involved in this project, especially with regard to the determination that the City of Middletown has adequate supply for this project and other surrounding impacted areas, and in approving the interconnection between the Middletown and Durham public water supplies.

The State of Connecticut intends to provide its 10% cost share, and plans to request their share from the bond commission during the next legislative session (January-June 2015). In addition, the State will be requesting funding to design and construct water line extensions to certain of the other areas surrounding the Superfund site.

Describe other programmatic considerations, e.g.; natural resource damage claim pending, Brownfields site, use of innovative technology, construction completion, economic redevelopment, environmental justice, etc...

There are no natural resource damage claims pending or active Brownfields sites in the area. Environmental justice is not a concern for this Site. The DMC facility is an active RCRA facility, and a major taxpayer in the Town of Durham. EPA has reached ability-to-pay settlements with both the MMC entities and with DMC; neither PRP will be contributing towards water line design/construction.

The water line extension does not directly address economic redevelopment in the area, and connections and provision of water will be made in accordance with current allowable zoning only. That said, the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area encompasses a large portion of the Town's center, with a mix of residents, small commercial businesses, and churches. The Town and residents claim that the need to filter potable water wells due to the groundwater contamination, and the need for bottled drinking water at a subset of these locations, has adversely impacted property values in the area. Also, the water line construction will likely relieve DMC of most of its current obligation to provide filtration and monitoring to impacted wells in its area.